

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Fourpence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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DOWN ON THE FARM IN EDINBURGH

Grand new attraction for children
in the Scottish capital

By G. D. Fisher, Director-Secretary to the
Royal Zoological Society of Scotland

Our British farms have changed. Tractors have replaced most of the teams of magnificent Clydesdale and Suffolk draught horses. The farmer now adjusts the carburettor instead of the bridle.

There is at least one farm, however, where the pleasant methods of yesterday are still employed. It is the new Children's Farm in the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland's Park at Edinburgh.

As this is a farm where the work is carried out by girls and boys, everything has been planned in miniature, and the chosen scale was that Clydesdale carthorses should be represented by Shetland ponies. There is a miniature farmhouse (really a shelter from sudden showers) and miniature stabling for the seven "cart-horses," with adjoining harness room, where collars, hames, saddles, and breechings can all be found, suitably reduced in size but all perfect in detail. There is also a byre, with calves instead of cows, a piggery with the smallest of piglets, a hen-house with a run, for bantams, and houses for lambs and kids.

FOR BUSY DAYS

Each of these houses is surrounded by its own little field into which the animals can retire from too zealous farm-hands on specially busy days. A grassy plot with a small pond in the centre of the farmyard gives a free run to smaller fry, like chickens, ducklings, rabbits and guinea-pigs; and in the very middle of this plot is a dove-cote in which pigeons are nesting.

No farm, of course, would be complete without its stack-yard, and although the Children's Farm

has as yet only one corn-stack this has been already tenanted by mice and rats—white varieties. A cart-shed is another essential, and the little one adjoining the stabling has one corner piled high with Lilliputian sacks. These sacks are well filled, but what is in them, whether grain or fertilisers, is left to the imagination of the young carters themselves.

Of course, the cart-shed also



Not such an ugly duckling

contains its cart—a green and red box-cart of appropriate scale, with big, wooden-spoked wheels.

What of the other implements? Well, there is a horse-drawn hay-rake in authentic blue and red, a swath-turner, and a plough at which Burns might have composed his lines to a Mouse; that is, of course, assuming an appro-



It's fun to take the animals for an airing on the Children's Farm

priately miniature poet. And these farm implements are by no means just toys.

A blue gate from the farmyard opens into a little field which is part hayfield and partly under the plough. A farm road winds along one side, and it is along this that young carters bring their loads of fertiliser-filled sacks to dump them at appropriate points. And while the cart is lumbering on its way another farm-hand is mounted on the hay-rake, guiding the horse round the field, and every now and then leaning forward to operate the lever which will raise the forks of his rake and leave another gathering of hay for the stack-builders.

Perhaps the youngster is new to the work and does not operate the rake efficiently; but no harm is done, for a more experienced farmer follows on the swath-turner, tossing up the hay as he guides his horse around the field, leaving it again evenly distributed for a further raking attempt.

CRITICAL EYES

On the neighbouring fallow land a young ploughman struggles to leave a true furrow behind him, watched with critical eyes by the next competitor. And it does not matter if the furrow follows a rather zigzag course, for it is necessary only to change harness from plough to harrow and the imperfect attempt will disappear, leaving the soil fair and smooth for the next effort by an ambitious young ploughman.

So the work goes on—carting, raking, swath-turning, ploughing, harrowing—until it is time for



A young ploughman finds it's not so easy to leave a straight furrow

unyoking the horses, leading them to the farmyard, and there unharnessing, grooming, and feeding them. And all the while in the yard itself there has been constant cleaning-out of houses, feeding of calves, lambs, kids, and poultry, with lessons on harness and harnessing for the newcomers to farming.

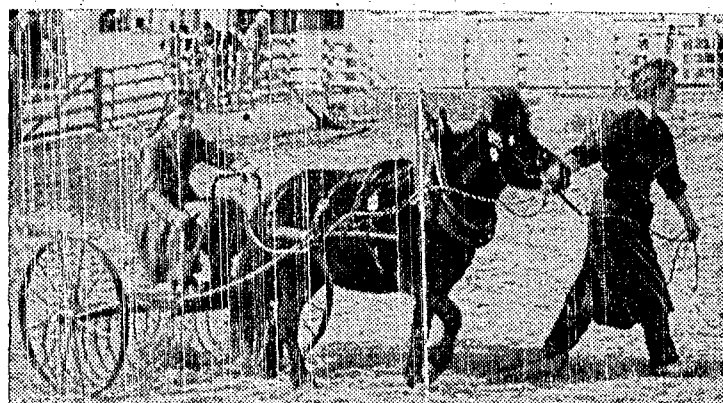
At a Children's Farm, of course, instructors are necessary, and the young ladies who volunteered for this work are all enthusiasts. But the general work, especially on busy days, would be too much for them and so the help of the keenest girls and boys has been enlisted.

A list of 48 names ensures that all through the summer a team of 12 girls and boys will be in constant attendance at the farm, not only helping with the work themselves, but teaching and super-

vising the young newcomers who are daily visitors. As a badge of authority the dozen "approved" assistants are issued with an official arm-band, which entitles them to enter houses, prepare feeding, and generally tend the animals without supervision.

Such is the Children's Farm at Edinburgh. But why did the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland select a farm as the Children's Corner in its Park? For two reasons. First, the animals in such corners of other zoos are chiefly domestic, and it was felt that the best setting for such animals was the farmyard.

The second reason for the choice is even more important. It is pleasant to fondle young animals, but the Society believed that girls and boys would like even more to work with them and so handle them in a purposeful way.



A young lady takes a turn with the hay-rake

THIS TROUBLED OLD WORLD

As Sir Winston Churchill once said: "There are no great affairs of State, but only a great state of affairs." Certainly there is a troubled state of affairs in the world at present and here the CN Diplomatic Correspondent briefly reviews causes and possible remedies.

MR. MACMILLAN has just visited the United States and Canada. There are to be meetings between the new French Premier, General de Gaulle, and other Western leaders. There are to be talks on disarmament, on free trade, on co-operation to help the poorer countries, and on "interdependence." We feel there must be some link between all these affairs.

The fact is that the world is changing rapidly, and all these happenings in various lands are part of that process.

Consider Mr. Macmillan's visit to North America first. In Washington the Prime Minister pointed out that there is Anglo-American agreement on what is to be done; the question is how to do it. The most important subject he discussed with President Eisenhower was a new way of finding money to help the poorer, underdeveloped countries.

MOUNTAIN OF GOLD

The vast United States, unlike our own crowded little island, is almost self-sufficient. Over the years it has built up a great store of gold, the metal on which our complicated system of world exchange is founded. Even if we know nothing of finance, it is easy to see that the world is out of balance if one country, enjoying a high standard of living, has piled up a mountain of gold, while other countries have none, or very little.

But in addition to its gold, the United States has accumulated a mass of farm products over and above its needs, the State buying from the farmers what the farmers cannot sell to the public. Yet there are millions of people in other parts of the world who go hungry, day in and day out.

It would be incorrect to say that the United States is the only nation in this favoured condition,

and unfair to forget that her Marshall Plan and other great mutual aid schemes have prevented many poor countries from falling into anarchy.

The challenge today is whether the wealthier nations of the world should give up some of their luxuries so that poorer ones should have more necessities.

HUNGRY FOR CAPITAL

That is what Mr. Macmillan talked about with President Eisenhower and also with Mr. John Diefenbaker, the Canadian Premier. The nations are hungry for what we call capital. The intention—and we shall see it working out—is to strengthen the existing World Bank with funds to help the needy, and to set up our own Commonwealth Bank to help in this task.

A Jamaican businessman once said to me: "If you solve the economic problem you will solve the political one." He meant that if money is invested in poorer countries they will be so busy developing themselves that they will turn away from political strife, which can so often turn into civil war.

Even the powerful Communist countries have grave economic problems. More goods and more food are needed for their rapidly-increasing populations.

EXCHANGE OF EXPERTS

Only recently Mr. Krushchev suggested that Russia and the United States should exchange technicians, that American machinery should be bought to develop Soviet industry and agriculture.

Although Russia occupies one-sixth of the world's land area, by far the greater part of that is at present uncultivated. Russia employs some 53 million people on the land and the United States only six million. Yet, as we have

Continued at foot of column 3

The end of Fido's story

In January we told the story of Fido, the dog that for 14 years had kept a nightly vigil at a bus stop in a village near Florence. Every night the faithful dog waited at the bus stop for his master to return from work. Then one day his master did not return; he had been killed in a wartime air raid on Florence. But Fido still went to the bus stop to wait for him—day after day, month after month, year after year.

The faithful Fido became famous all over Italy. Dog-lovers gave him a gold medal; the village set up a monument in his honour.

Now the story is ended. Fido no longer waits at the bus stop for his master. The villagers have found his body by the roadside.

His long vigil is over.

SEA MONSTER

The first mobile oil-drilling platform to be built in Britain is nearing completion at Southampton Docks. Costing £1,000,000, and weighing 4500 tons, it is for use off the coast of Borneo. It has four legs which can be extended to a depth of 235 feet, landing space for helicopters, and accommodation for a crew of 30.

Out and About

IN the forest we saw examples of damage done to trees by various insects. The worst case was that of several English oaks, all infested by small green caterpillars which curl the end of the leaf inwards and fasten it like a roll, remaining hidden inside it while they eat. Many others could be seen dangling in the air from a silken thread.

On our next visit, I am afraid, we shall see that those oaks have lost more than half their foliage, and that the culprits, the Tortrix caterpillars, will have been replaced by small, greyish-green moths, which soon will begin laying eggs on the unlucky trees. This will mean another host of caterpillars next year, unless their numbers attract too many birds and other enemies.

Last July I saw an oak tree with hundreds of these pale, delicate-looking moths clinging to damaged leaves. They had just come out of their black chrysalids and were still uncreasing their newly-opened wings.

C. D. D.

Continued from column 2

seen, American farmers produce more food than Americans can eat. The Russians, on the other hand, are not among the best-fed people in the world.

So when we talk about underdeveloped nations we should remember Russia and also Communist China, where many millions live on the edge of want.

This brief survey may serve to show how dependent the nations are on one another, and how closely related are their many problems. Signs are not wanting that nations are growing more and more aware of the need to co-operate.

News from Everywhere

An attempt to send a rocket to the moon will be made this year, according to a U.S. Air Force spokesman.

New York authorities have been experimenting with scent in the underground trains. The scent is likened to that of an apple orchard.

A cine camera which automatically sets itself for existing light conditions, and which is simple enough for a child to operate, is being made by a British firm.



Friends with a duck

Little Janice Cutler of Aldershot makes friends with a Steamer duck. This bird was brought from the Antarctic for the Severn Wildfowl Trust by the Royal Research vessel John Biscoe.

Bristol firemen rescued a starling caught on a TV aerial.

Australian engineers are developing a gas-turbine engine running on pulverised coal and estimated to be 100 times more efficient than a conventional boiler.

Fragments of 15th-century shoes and leather jerkins have been found by workmen while digging foundations at Castle Hill, Sheffield.

The Model Engineer Exhibition and the Model Aircraft Exhibition are being held together this year—at the New Horticultural Hall, London, from August 20 to 30.

Scottish Region of British Railways have introduced television screens in the saloon carriages of one of their excursion trains.

Only 13, Eileen Engelbrecht is a highly talented violinist. Competing in eight events at the Hull Musical Festival, she gained three Firsts, two Seconds, two Thirds, and one Fourth.

Boys of Barnes County Secondary School, London, have built an extension on to the school for storing P.T. equipment. They now plan to build a bungalow for domestic classes.

THEY SAY . . .

SIR VIVIAN FUCHS had shown to all the world that the spirit of adventure burns as brightly today as it did in the days of the first Elizabethan explorers.

The Duchess of Kent

WE have got to live and build, while we have the time, a fuller and freer life for ourselves and for all the world.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, speaking at DePauw University, Indiana

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Dr. Albert Fogg, Director of the Motor Industry Research Association

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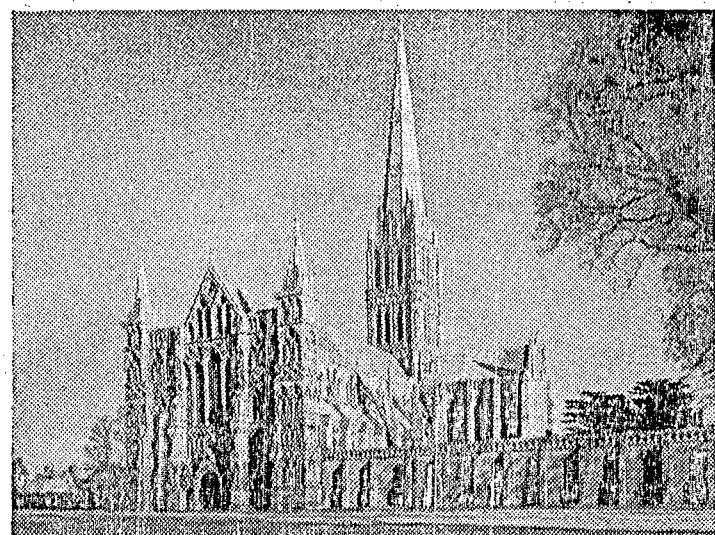
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OUR HOMELAND

Salisbury Cathedral, now 700 years old and the scene of special celebrations

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FOR BIRTHDAYS

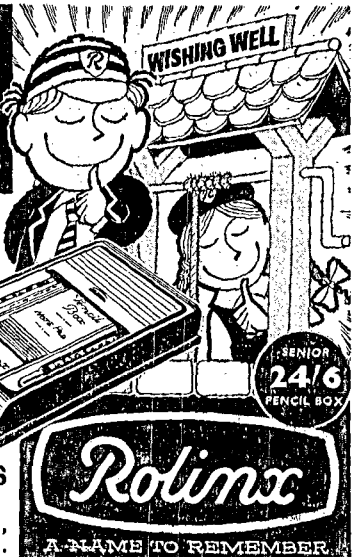
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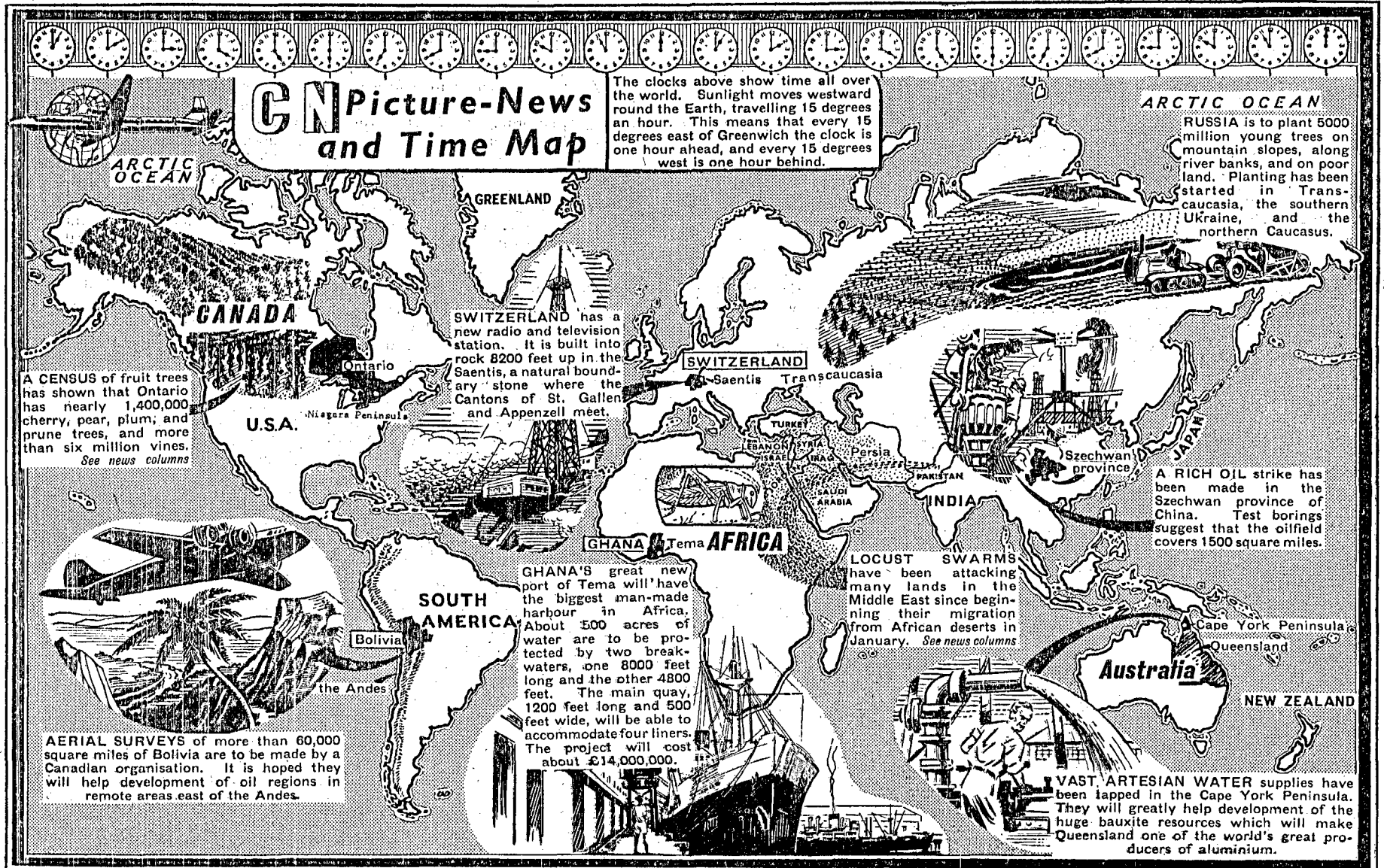
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A NAME TO REMEMBER



Locust plagues in the Middle East

Huge swarms of locusts from the African desert have spread into most lands in the Middle East, devouring crops and vegetation. The plagues began with the locust migration in January, when swarms of the insects crossed the Red Sea.

The Arabian Peninsula is the most seriously affected area. In Iraq one swarm was estimated to be 50 miles long. A few swarms have spread into Persia and even into Turkey, which had been free from locusts for the past five years. Another swarm went as far east as Pakistan.

Scores of locust control teams are fighting the locusts, spreading poison in an effort to destroy, or at least to reduce, the swarms before they spread into south-western Asia.

See World Map

SPEEDING TO SUCCESS

Seventeen-year-old Tony Fletcher, of Harmston, near Lincoln, passed two Young Farmers' Club proficiency tests within four hours—thanks to his motor-cycle.

From his home he rode 20 miles to Syston to take his sheep-shearing test. He clipped three sheep and wound their wool to the satisfaction of the experts.

Then he got back on his motor-cycle and rode 22 miles to Somerton for a test in singling sugar beet—thinning out the young plants.

LAST OF THE WRECK WRECKERS

This summer will probably see the end of the Royal Navy's Wreck Disposal Fleet.

Formed 19 years ago with 18 ships, the fleet has cleared about 500 wartime wrecks from the dangerous positions where they were sunk in the shipping channels. Now the last of the fleet, H.M.S. 'Steeptolme', an extra-terrestrial, is starting her final wrecking season, off Deal, Dover, Sheerness, and in The Wash. The wrecks are blown up with depth-charges, as many as 40 being used on some of the larger ships.

The service will be handed back to harbour boards and the light-house service, which ran it before the last war.

ONTARIO COUNTS ITS TREES

The Canadian Province of Ontario has just taken a census of its fruit trees and grape vines, and the total includes nearly 1,400,000 trees—406,000 cherries, 624,000 pears, 220,000 plums, 145,000 prunes (as the Canadians call a special type of plum)—and 6,109,000 vines.

More than three-quarters of these trees and vines are grown on the Niagara Peninsula, one of the most fertile fruit-growing districts in the British Commonwealth. With so much fine fruit for export, canning has become one of Ontario's most important industries.

See World Map

Seven pillars of Poplar

There is a romantic touch about the Church of St. Matthias, in the East End of London, for which funds are urgently needed. Built by the East India Company at the request of their sailing-ship captains, this church has arcades with seven wooden pillars which once sailed the seven seas; they were made from the masts of ships once used in the company's service.

Gardener's Sunday

Next Sunday, June 29, will be "Gardeners' Sunday," when 285 celebrated gardens will be open to the public in aid of old or ailing gardeners or their orphans.

Among many impressive grounds on view will be the most elaborate water gardens in England, at Chatsworth in Derbyshire. Others will include the Duchess of Kent's garden at Iver in Buckinghamshire; the Duke of Marlborough's pleasure grounds and water terrace at Blenheim Palace; Sir John Heathcoat Amory's azalea woods at Tiverton in Devon, and medieval priory gardens in Kent.

Another fine garden is Mr. Roy Hay's at Hurtmore, Godalming, Surrey, which is maintained by such up-to-date devices as electrical hedge-trimmers, flame-guns for weeding paths, and a harmless electric-shock system to keep birds from young plants.

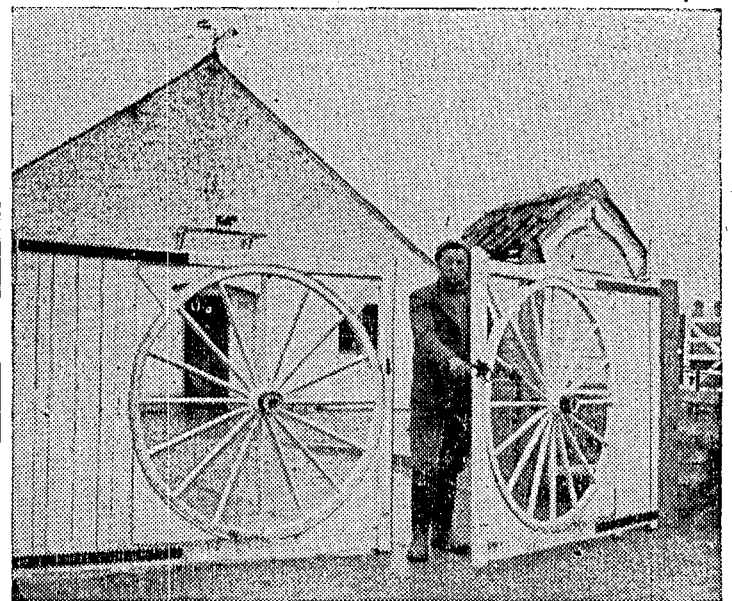
On the phone in 50 years

The Post Office believes that in 50 years' time there will be 20 million telephones in Britain, about 12 million more than at present. This will mean that nearly every home will be on the phone, but it may also reduce the number of letters sent through the post. It looks as though what the G.P.O. gains on the swings they will lose on the roundabouts.

At the moment America has

more telephones than any other country. In the course of the next half-century this may change, especially if the Asian countries with their teeming millions raise their standard of living to that of the Western nations.

By that time it may be possible to dial a call to any corner of the world. On the other hand, man's inventiveness may then have made the telephone a thing of the past.



Novel gates

Old wheels have been used to make attractive gates for a farm at Bourne, Lincolnshire.

ERNEST THOMSON WRITES ABOUT RADIO AND TELEVISION PERSONALITIES AND PROGRAMMES

WHEN THE ARMADA THREATENED

THE 20th of next month marks the 370th anniversary of the day when the Spanish Armada was sighted off Plymouth sailing up the Channel to take England by storm.

And starting on the 20th of next month is a new eight-part television serial about some of the people of those days when England awaited the invasion. It is by BBC producer Shaun Sutton, who has written about 50 plays and scripts for children.



Barry Letts

Called *The Queen's Champion*, this serial is about the Penlynden family, whose ancestors saved the life of King Edward II's queen, Isabel, and as a reward were given a little gold figure.

Sir Thomas Wycherley, played by Barry Letts, is the leader of a group of people in England who hope to gain power when the Spaniards land. He has the Penlynden family arrested for treason but the son, played by 14-year-old

Michael Anderson, and his friend Toby escape with several servants to become outlaws.

Taking with them the gold figure, this little band fight for the honour of the family and eventually smash the group of traitors. Frazer Hines, whom many of you saw not long ago in *The Silver Sword*, has the role of a kitchen-boy employed by the family.

Escape

SOME of the most adventurous stories to come out of the last war were not actually concerned with battle but were of men who escaped from prisoner-of-war camps.

Six of these thrilling escape stories were featured last year on BBC Television; on July 12 three of them are to be screened again for Children's Television. They are *The Wire Cutters*, *The Warrant Officer*, and *The Great Bluff*.

Aidan Crawley provides the introduction and background to each story and adds a footnote to the ultimate fate of the escapers.

Aidan Crawley himself was a prisoner of war for four years in Germany and Poland.

Safety first in the Merchant Navy

THE sinking of the liner *Titanic* in 1912, in which 1500 people lost their lives, could have been less terrible if a nearby ship had been equipped with an auto-alarm. The radio officer of the ship was off duty having a cup of tea when the first of *Titanic's* SOS messages were being sent out, and not until some time later did he return to his cabin and receive subsequent signals.

The auto-alarm, which calls the radio officer wherever he may be, is among several safety devices to be described in a programme on *Children's Hour* this Thursday. The programme gives a complete picture of safety precautions now in use in the Merchant Navy, with visits to the Marine Radio College in Manchester and the Liverpool Nautical College Radar School, where instruction on radar operation, using the latest devices, is received.

Instructors and boys will take part in the programme and it is hoped to include recordings made at the Fireman's Training School, Liverpool, where mock stoke-holes are used in learning how to check and control fires.

David joins the Nortons

ON Friday 14-year-old David Cowburn of Sale, Cheshire, joins the cast of a new series on the Norton family called *The Reivers Treasure*. He will be playing the part of Rickie Norton, formerly taken by 18-year-old Scott Finch, who now plays the older Norton boy, Paul.

This new *Children's Hour* series is set in the Cocquet Valley on the Scottish border. Rickie's meeting with a mysterious Canadian leads to a train of adventures spiced with local colour and historical touches characteristic of Winifred Finlay's plays. The part of the Canadian will be played by Herbert Smith.



David Cowburn

Scottish Jubilee

ON Wednesday July 2 Prince Philip will visit the Queen Victoria School at Dunblane, which is celebrating its Golden Jubilee. The school was founded for the sons of serving sailors, soldiers, and airmen. BBC cameras will be there to show a half-hour display of Highland dancing, gymnastics, and Beating the Retreat by the school pipes and drums band.

THEY ALWAYS GET THEIR MAN

EVER searching farther and farther afield for material, BBC Television authorities are planning to feature the lives of what is probably the most romantic police force in the world, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The BBC have signed a contract in Canada to make a series of half-hour films based on actual case histories of these famous red-coats, whose unofficial motto is *We always get our man*.

Vincent Tilsley, one of the BBC's rising playwrights, has already gone to Canada to write the scripts for the series which is to go on the air at the end of next year.

Every effort is to be made to make the series authentic. The setting for many of the episodes will be North Saskatchewan, where a three-man detachment is responsible for a community who live in an area covering 2000 square miles.

Other locations will also be used to provide not only an accurate picture of the day-to-day work of the Force but a background of some of the most beautiful parts of Canada.

One of the settings will be the Gatineau Hills, about 150 miles north of Ottawa, the capital, where tens of thousands of Canadians enjoy all-the-year-round sports.

Britain's best budgies

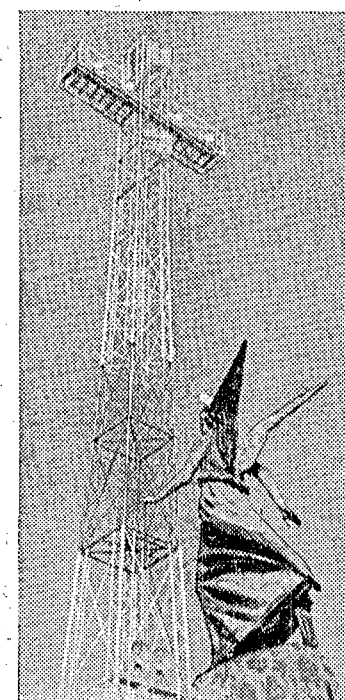
ARMED with tape recorders BBC engineers will soon be calling at twelve homes in Britain. Placing their microphones in front of twelve budgerigars they will wait patiently while the budgies recite long lists of phrases taught to them by their owners.

The whole operation is part of a competition set by Philip Marsden on the BBC's Sunday morning programme *Home for the Day*. Altogether 2768 owners, their ages ranging from six to 86, sent in lists of phrases that their birds could say.

From these, twelve finalists were chosen to be recorded. The judges will listen carefully to the recordings and decide the winners on how clearly and distinctly they say the test phrase "Home for the day" and the phrases they already know. The three winning performances will be played on the programme on July 27.

One of the favourites is owned by Mrs. Olive M. Willetts of Cradley, Staffordshire. Her pet speaks 180 phrases.

At the Vatican



This cross-shaped aerial belongs to the Vatican in Rome. The statue is of the Archangel Gabriel, the divine messenger.

The mouse with a grand name

How does a mouse become a television star? Well, Alexander, the lively cartoon character on the children's programmes televised by Associated-Rediffusion, owes his fame to influenza.

About six months ago Oliver Postgate was confined to bed with flu. Once he began to recover, his three stepchildren, Kevin, 12, Kerris, 10, and Kristian, 4, pestered him for a story and so Mr. Postgate created Alexander, the mouse who wondered why he had such a grand name. From the Prime Mouse in London, Alexander found out it was because he had been of Royal blood.

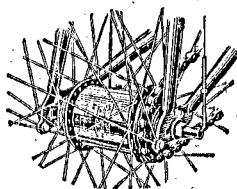
Mr. Postgate later decided to offer a series about Alexander to Associated-Rediffusion. The "three Ks" viewed the decision with mixed feelings. They now have to wait for the television programme to learn about Alexander's latest adventure.



Portrait of Alexander, new star of television



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No cycle is complete without a

STURMEY ARCHER GEAR

At home with the humming birds

Humming birds, the tiny "flying jewels" of South America, are being reared at a scientific research station at Santa Teresa, in Brazil. This biological experimental station is owned and run by Professor Augusto Ruschis, who claims to be the first scientist to raise humming birds in captivity.

To do this required years of observation and study. Once he spent 35 consecutive days, from eight in the morning to eight at night, with his binoculars trained on a single nest. He observed and wrote down everything that happened, from the laying of the eggs to the first flight of the new-born chicks.

He has learned the habits of many different species, which, he says, differ considerably. He knows what care their mothers give them, the quantity of food needed by the little ones, its value, and so on.

Professor Ruschis built big cages near his museum-laboratory and reconstructed inside them the natural living conditions of the birds. He began to lure different species into these cages, which he had equipped with special glass containers. These hold water, sugar, and the proper number of small insects and spiders, and take the place of the deep flowers in which humming birds normally

seek their food—plant juices and insects.

After the birds have become accustomed to the hanging utensils, they can be turned loose and left to fly round the large surrounding wooded park. They will always come back to feed.

When summer is over, the so-called "summer species" migrate to more distant woods, but at the same time the "winter species" begin to arrive. This exchange goes on each year throughout the lifetime of the birds, which is between ten and 14 years.

Schoolboys search for uranium

On July 19, a party of Yorkshire schoolboys will begin a hunt for uranium in the Scottish Highlands.

An Exploration Group has been formed as part of the county's "Service of Youth" scheme, boys of 17, or over, with camping experience, being eligible for membership. This group will undertake the double task of making a radiometric survey for the Atomic Energy Commission, and a botanic survey for the Royal Botanic Gardens. The part of Western Ross to be visited by these boys has not previously been surveyed by either of these important bodies.

ROYAL VISIT TO HOLY ISLAND

The people of Holy Island, which lies off the coast of Northumberland, are now eagerly awaiting the visit of the Queen and Prince Philip. They are due to arrive next Sunday aboard the Britannia, and go ashore to attend morning service in the village church and to visit the ruins of Lindisfarne Priory.

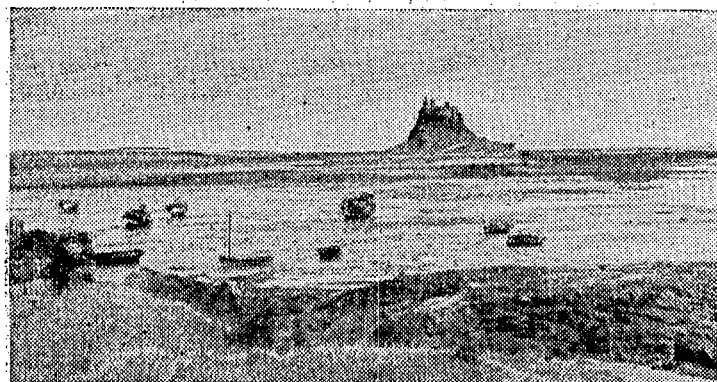
The story of Lindisfarne goes back to far-off times, to A.D. 634, when Oswald had become King of all Northumbria. King Oswald wanted Christian teachers for his kingdom, and he appealed to the community on Iona, off the west coast of Scotland.

DEVOUT SETTLEMENT

As a result St. Aidan came south with a company of monks, and for their home Oswald gave them Lindisfarne, this Holy Island near his fortress at Bamburgh. From this devout settlement St. Aidan and his monks set out to preach the Gospel, at first in the neighbouring villages on the mainland and later much farther afield.

St. Aidan died in A.D. 651, and was buried at Lindisfarne. Legend tells how on the night of his death the young St. Cuthbert, tending his sheep on the hillside, saw stars falling; and that later, hearing of Aidan's death, he realised that he had seen angels descending to carry the saint to Heaven.)

Nothing remains of the priory founded by St. Aidan, but on its



Lindisfarne Castle, on its rock overlooking the harbour of Holy Island

site stand the ruins of the one founded 400 years after his death—impressive, rose-coloured ruins which are a precious link with the early days of Christianity in Northumbria.

Holy Island is the answer to the riddle: "When is an island not an island?" Twice every twenty-four hours the tide goes out, and then it is possible to walk or drive across the three miles to the island.

In ancient times monks and pilgrims crossed the sands barefooted, following a route marked by large stones, some of which can still be seen. Poles now mark the route for the modern pilgrim to take.

Thanks to its position, Holy Island has an atmosphere peculiarly its own. Life goes on, calmly and without the bustle most of us

know. The islanders, numbering some 250, make their living from fishing and catering for holiday-makers during the summer months. Children can spend happy hours here enjoying themselves on the glorious sweeps of sand or watching the fishermen mend their nets.

At the south-east corner of the island, on a rock rising a hundred feet above the sea, is Lindisfarne Castle.

Built at the end of Henry VIII's reign with stone taken from the Priory, it was long used as a base for the English armies in their wars against the Scots. It fell into decay, but was restored by the famous architect, Sir Edward Lutyens, at the beginning of this century.

Now the castle has been placed in the safe hands of the National Trust.

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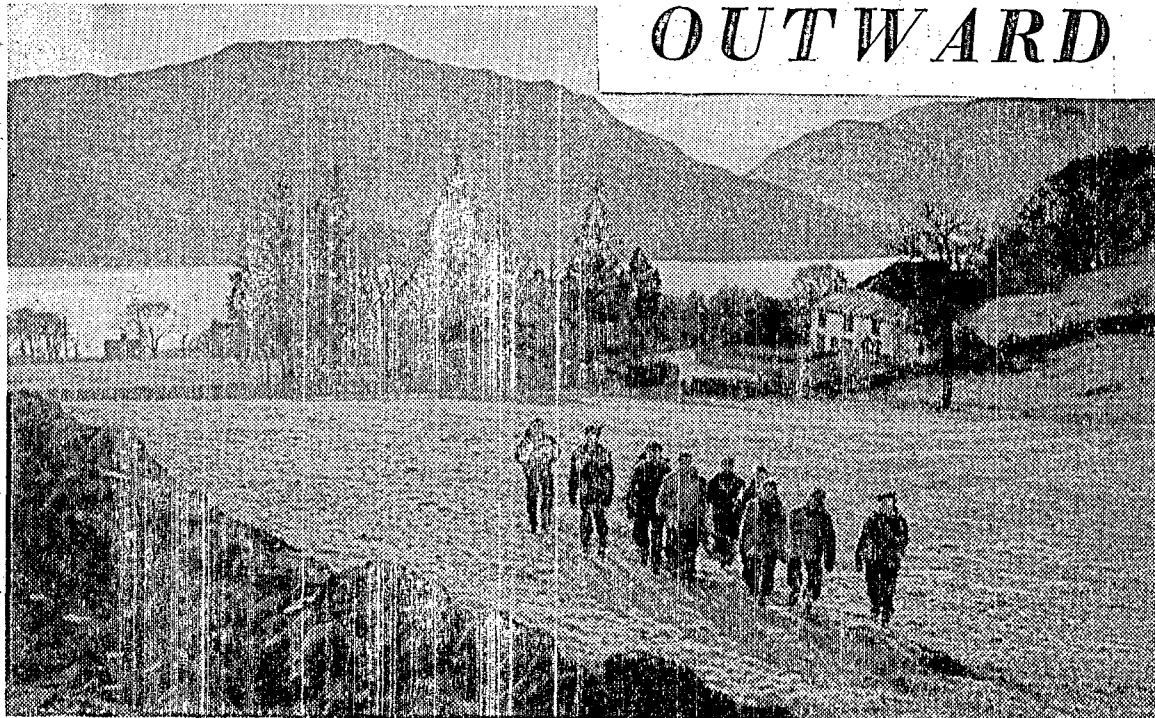
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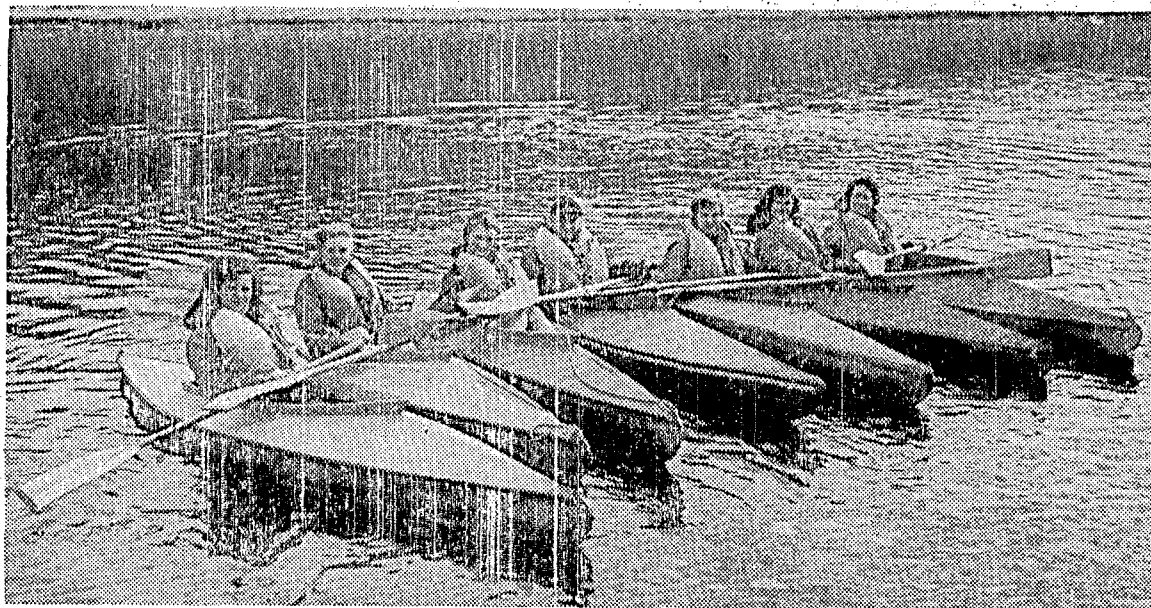


OUTWARD BOUND FOR CHILDREN

The Children



Rescue team returning from a training exercise at the Ullswater Mountain School near Penrith



A team of girls with life-jackets learning to handle canoes at Capel Curig, North Wales



Open boat training. Each member of the crew must learn to be a reliable unit of a team

FORTUNATE indeed are the boys and girls who embark on an Outward Bound course. Twenty-six days of adventure in wild mountain country or on the sea in sailing craft or canoes lie in store for them.

Outward Bound is an organisation sponsored by over 700 industrial and commercial firms, as well as by Local Education Authorities, schools, and Youth movements. It exists to give young people a chance to pit themselves against difficulty and danger—and win; to conquer fatigue and so to gain the confidence in themselves which such conquest brings.

"The course is very tough," one boy afterwards wrote, "but I seem to have accomplished something which at first seemed hopeless, impossible, and frightening. Looking back, it's funny how one can enjoy being scared and tired and sleeping rough."

There are four Outward Bound headquarters for the boys. They are the Sea School at Aberdovey, Merionethshire, on the shores of Cardigan Bay; the Mountain Schools at Eskdale and Ullswater in the Lake District; and the Moray Sea School at Burghead, on the Moray Firth. (At Aberdovey and Eskdale there are also junior courses for secondary schoolboys of 14½ to 16.)

3000 BOYS A YEAR

The girls, for the present, use premises belonging to the Central Council for Physical Recreation on Lake Coniston, at Capel Curig close to Snowdon, and at Bisham Abbey on the Thames in Berkshire.

The boys' schools handle over 3000 trainees a year. Athletics play a considerable part—running, high and long jumping, javelin-throwing and shot-putting. But the idea behind this training is not to discover budding champions, but to keep each lad trying to beat his own previous best performance as the course goes on. And, of course, exercise tunes everybody up for the later tests on sea or mountain.



The 160-ton schooner Prince Louis

Small-boat sailing at Aberdovey and Burghead teach the handling of dinghies and cutters in conditions of gradually increasing difficulty and in all weathers. At Eskdale, canoeing takes place in the Esk estuary and on several of the Lakes. At Ullswater and Aberdovey, forestry comes into the scheme of things; the boys spend some time in the woods under an expert forester and learn some of the many skills which make up the craft and how various resources—animal, vegetable, and mineral—are harnessed for man's use.

Sea school courses are divided into watches, just as a ship's company is at sea, and are named after famous admirals. The mountain schools organise themselves in patrols whose names are taken from celebrated mountaineers and explorers. Watches and patrols are in unceasing competition both in the day's activities and in such things as keeping the dormitories tidy. Each morning the pennant of the team in the lead, for the moment, flies at the school masthead.

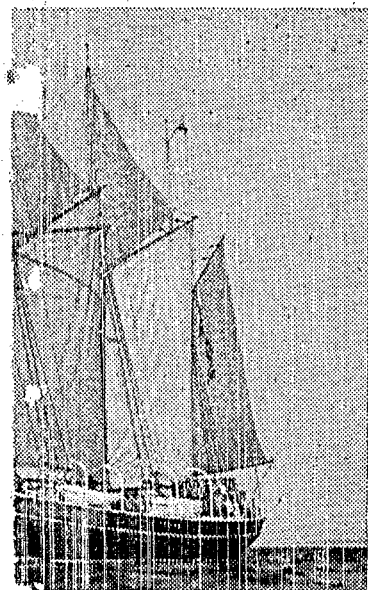
The first two weeks are a pre-

Some of these photographs are reproduced



Archery is among the skills acquired at Bisham Abbey

CHALLENGE AND ADVENTURE



At the Moray Sea School, Burghhead

liminary training for the big events which come later. Mountain schools do route-finding and compass work, rock-climbing and rescue operations under instructors who are the permanent rescue team for the district. The team is supplemented by the school's duty patrol of boys who are on call at all times of the day or night to go to the help of those in difficulty in the mountains.

In the third and fourth weeks the boys set off over the mountains for long expeditions lasting for several days. They are in groups of three or four for safety's sake, learning to keep going, to sleep and to find their way in all weather conditions. Above all they are learning how to keep on trying.

"The staff are very patient," one lad remarked. "They don't mind if it takes an hour to get something to sink into our heads. I wouldn't be an instructor for 100 a course."

At the sea schools there are some cross-country expeditions too but the main piece of work and the climax of the course is the sea cruise which lasts from

two to five days, according to the weather. At Aberdovey they use the sailing ship Golden Valley. At Burghhead the 160-ton three-masted schooner Prince Louis.

The girls, between 16 and 19 years old, go climbing and fell walking in the Lakes or in Wales. At Bisham Abbey, although there are no mountains, cross-country walking and camping are carried out and the use of map and compass is as much part of the work as in the other headquarters. Canoeing and riding are enjoyed in all courses and there are plenty of indoor activities, always including first aid, drama, and music.

This is what three girls on a course at Capel Curig said after four weeks which included enough snow for ski-ing, then fair weather, and then driving rain.

"It was very hard at times, but when you had gritted your teeth and got over it you felt really proud."

"The course seems to have brought new things to light for me and I think it has taught me how to stick at things."

"I think meeting other people and living with them has probably done me a lot of good, because I am an only one."

OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES

All girls keep a log of their progress and are encouraged to illustrate them with sketches or photographs.

In the end girls and boys alike have faced new responsibilities, and have overcome difficulties they had not faced before. Many of them say they have done things they never thought themselves capable of.

A boy who had been at Aberdovey Sea School found something else, too. "I have felt all the time that there is a lot one can do to help his fellow. The course has proven to me that people need help... a leader. Without someone to guide and show them they are like a flock of sheep. Yes, my impression is, help others and by doing that one can help himself."

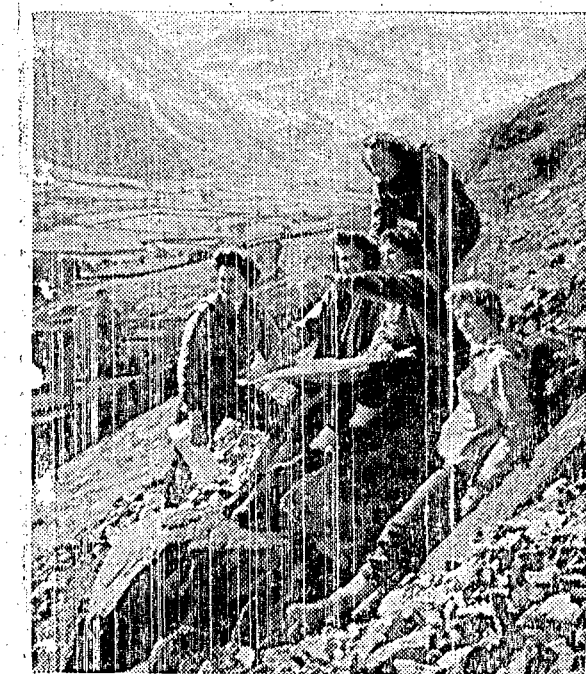


Boat's crew from the Aberdovey Sea School, homeward bound from a sail on Cardigan Bay

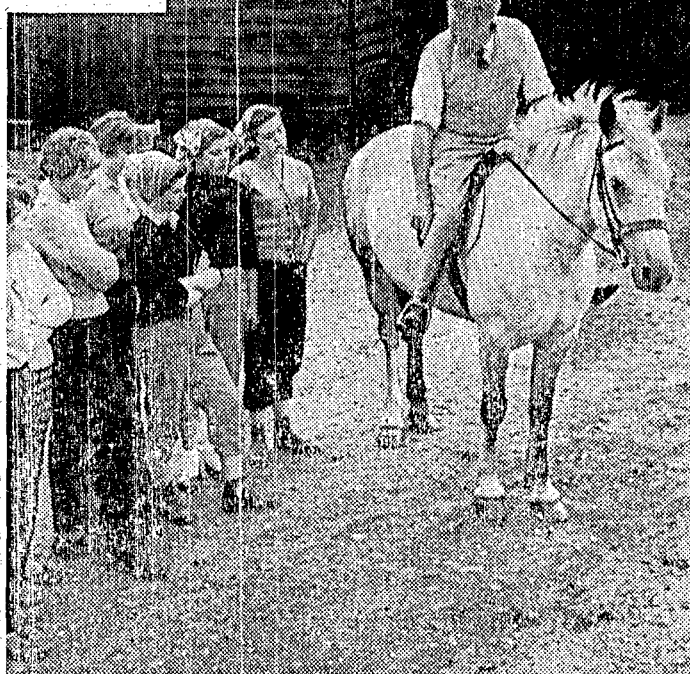


Part of the training is to learn to do things which at first may seem rather frightening

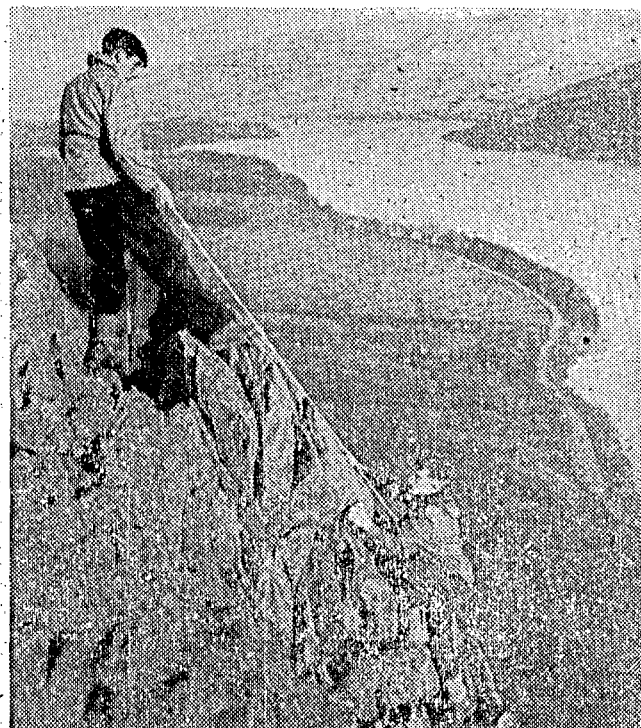
courtesy of Richard Thomas & Baldwins, Ltd.



Following a mountain trail with the aid of a map



Riding instructions during a course at Bisham Abbey



Getting confidence in each other on Yew Crag above Ullswater

Time-honoured craft



Basket-making is an ancient craft in the Severn Valley. Mr. F. Price, seen here, has been making baskets for many years by the riverside at Maisemore.

OLD SCHOOLDAYS

Interesting sidelights on the so-called "good old days" are to be seen in the log of the Hathersage village school in Derbyshire, which celebrates its 100th anniversary this summer.

Among the entries are:

Jan. 1904: Admitted two youths B. and S. They turned out to be tramps who left the village the next morning.

Aug. 28, 1908: On Monday afternoon L.B. fell in the playground and displaced his kneecap. I sent him home on the school wheelbarrow.

Jan. 28, 1910: Temperature in school 28 degrees.

Vatican Motor Show

The Vatican City sounds an unlikely place for a motor show, but doubtless many of its thousands of inhabitants drive cars. Early next month they will be able to see 25 of the leading British models. The show will be held in the grounds of the British Minister's residence.

WHEN THE OCEAN BISHOP GOES HIS ROUNDS

AMONG the 300 bishops in London for the Lambeth Conference is Dr. Alfred Hill, who only a short time ago was making a complete tour of Malaita, a big island in the Solomons which is at the heart of his ocean diocese of Melanesia.

Following the coast, the Bishop, in shorts and open-neck shirt, would land at various points to tramp through the bush to inland villages. He estimates that he did nearly 300 miles on foot on this trip. He had porters to carry his bedroll and a tin bath, but little else, and in most villages the people would quickly run up a little thatch-roof hut for him.

The lavish meals provided are among the Bishop's problems on trek in Melanesia, for each village tries to rival its neighbours in laying on a regular feast. It is their way of saying "Welcome." On one occasion, having dealt with some soup, a yam-and-coconut pudding wrapped in leaves and baked, and boiled duck, he found he had to face another feast brought by a visiting canoe party. They provided chicken roasted on hot stones, baked fish, puddings, and yam dumplings.

LONG TREKS

But despite the feasts the Bishop keeps his weight down because of the long treks he has to make in the heat. On this particular trip the rain poured down as he tramped from village to village through the mud, starting off at six in the morning and often not finishing before nine at night.

One village turned out in great force with a decorated chair and carried the Bishop ashore shoulder-high to their large church. After the service a special feast was laid on in the village square on tables covered with huge banana leaves. On that occasion a whole cow was eaten with plenty of coconut milk to wash it down. Then followed a girls' basketball match.

Malaita is the most thickly populated of the Solomon Islands, with about 50,000 people. Many of them still live in thatched huts, each with a bunch of leaves fastened to a stick to ward off evil spirits. Where an old bridge has been replaced by a new one across a stream, it is carefully fenced off. Spirits are said to have passed that way, and on no account would the people allow the government surveyors to destroy it.

Sacred trees, too, carefully hedged round, are to be seen in most villages. But where the church has managed to start a school, spirit worship is disappearing. The crocodile, however, is still revered in many parts of the Solomons. In one village the Bishop was shown a place where they are worshipped.

GREAT CANOEISTS

Solomon Islanders are great canoeists, and scores of their villages can only be easily reached by sea, as there are no roads to them. Dr. Hill sits amidsthips with his suitcase and finds canoe travelling, to the rhythm of the paddlers' swing, very comfortable. At night, when the stars are shining and a breeze lowers the temperature, comes the time for the Bishop's favourite shanty, "My Bonny lies over the ocean," which he has taught his paddlers to sing.

Every night, when he arrives in a village, the people demand a "story." This usually means a kind of informal address as the people sit in the open enjoying the cool of the night.

Dr. Alfred Hill's companion in London is the Rev. Leonard Alufurai, who has been with the bishop on trek. Mr. Alufurai, with his laughing face, is a fine specimen of the Christian Solomon Islander, and many audiences in England will hear him speak this summer.

Louis the Greatest

Louis has been a shining name in the history of France, but no man ever gave it greater lustre than Pasteur. Son of a soldier who served Napoleon, Louis Pasteur won his victories in the laboratory. He was a conqueror with a microscope who invaded a new world of invisible creatures to save the lives of countless men and animals.

Louis Pasteur lived from 1822 to 1895. Tiny living organisms had been observed through microscopes before his time, but little was known of their immense powers, and Pasteur's discoveries were greeted with scorn by some of his fellow-scientists. One called his theory of germs a "ridiculous fiction," another said that if microbes existed in such crowds as Pasteur suggested, they "would

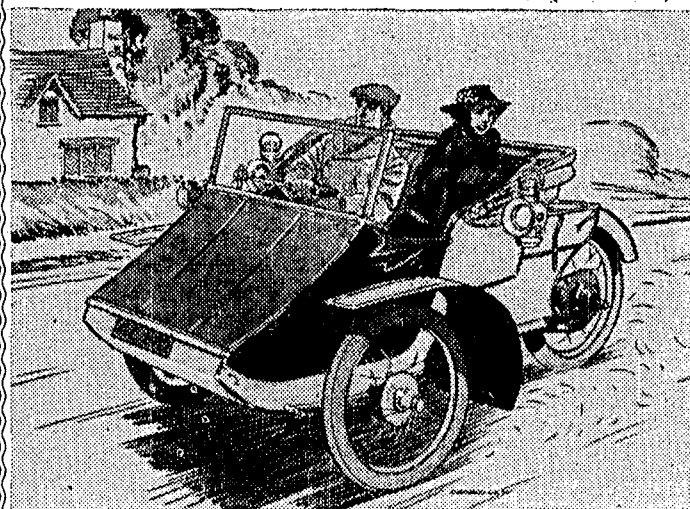
produce a thick mist as dense as iron." His belief that the spread of diseases could be halted by mastering germs was dismissed as a Utopian dream.

He was not always patient with his critics—once he was challenged to a duel—but nothing could deter him from his tireless research. His motto was "Work, always work," and his efforts brought incalculable benefit to mankind. He discovered that fermentation is produced by a living organism. He saved the French silk industry by tracking down the cause of silkworm disease. He showed the world how to stop the spread of two terrible scourges, anthrax and rabies.

A picture version of Louis Pasteur's life-story begins next week on this page. It is a strange and enthralling story.

OLD-TIME CARS

(A series of twenty-four)



No. 23. THE 1911 A.C.

A.C. CARS LTD. began, under the name of Auto Carriers Ltd., by making tradesmen's three-wheeled delivery vans. When they turned to cars they retained the initials. This cosy little three-wheeler was on the Auto Carrier chassis and had

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The firm still have one of these cars in running order at their works at Thames Ditton, Surrey.

MICAH CLARKE—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's story of the Monmouth Rising (Final Instalment)



In the skipper's cabin, Micah found his old comrade, Decimus Saxon dressed in fine clothes. The wily veteran told him how, after escaping from Sedgemoor, he had got in touch with the Duke of Beaufort and threatened to reveal his dealings with the rebels unless he handed over enough money to buy Micah's freedom and to enable him to escape from the country. Now Decimus had "bought" Micah from the skipper.



Micah was at first unwilling to desert his fellow-captives, so Decimus took him on deck and pointed to a figure by the mast. He was, said Decimus, a highwayman named Marot, who had helped the rebels and escaped his pursuers by joining the ship as a sailor. A forceful character, Marot intended freeing the prisoners when they were at sea so that they could overpower the crew and capture the ship.



Decimus had arranged for some fishermen to take Micah to Holland. For himself he had also extorted from the Duke of Beaufort a free pardon and the command of an expedition to Virginia. There was yet another surprise for Micah—his sword which Decimus had obtained from a sergeant. Pressing the old soldier's hand in deep gratitude, the young man descended into the fishing boat, which was alongside.



After serving on the Continent as a soldier of fortune, Micah returned to England with the army of William of Orange in 1688. It was three years since he had left his Flaxant home, and he rejoiced to find his parents flourishing. He was happy to hear, too, that his friend Reuben Lockarby had secured a free pardon after Sedgemoor through the efforts of their grateful prisoner, Major Ogilvy.

A picture-version of the life of Louis Pasteur begins on this page next week



Grand new story about the boys of Linbury Court

JENNINGS, AS USUAL

by Anthony Buckeridge

Jennings hopes to borrow Venables' roller skates in order to make his home-made telephone more mobile. In class Mr. Wilkins holds a stationery inspection and informs Jennings that he must get all his equipment marked.

3. The burning glass

FOR some moments after the door had slammed behind Mr. Wilkins, Jennings sat pondering the problem that faced him. All his other possessions bore his name in bold capitals; but a satisfactory method of marking his rubber defeated him. Still, it would have to be done somehow, for now that he had drawn attention to the omission Mr. Wilkins would certainly want to know whether his orders had been carried out.

Should he carve his name with a penknife? Or bore a hole through the rubber and attach a tie-on label? As he toyed with these possible solutions his eye strayed to a desk in the row in front of him where Bromwich was assembling his books for the inspection. Beside the pile lay a ruler upon which the owner had, on some previous occasion, branded the letters of his name by focusing the rays of the sun through a magnifying glass.

Here was the answer, Jennings decided. A permanent method of marking which, in addition, gave him an excuse to carry out a highly interesting experiment.

Although it was late in the year, the sun was shining brightly that morning. From his desk next to the window the boy glanced up at the sky. Yes, it was a hot morning, and it should be possible to use a burning glass to good effect.

"Hey, Bromo, will you lend me your magnifying glass?" he asked.

Bromwich passed the glass back over his shoulder without comment, and at once Jennings set to work focusing the rays of the sun into a pinpoint of light directed on to his rubber.

He would have to keep the lettering small, he told himself, frowning with concentration as he held the glass steady. He would do a medium-sized J and a small ennings. With luck there would still be room for a full stop at the end. Mr. Wilkins would appre-

ciate that; he was inclined to be fussy about punctuation.

The sunlight flashed on the magnifying glass and became a small white dot on the surface of the eraser. Presently a faint wisp of smoke curled upwards as the rubber smouldered in the concentrated heat. Jennings' eyes sparkled in triumph. . . . It worked! It worked!

Very slowly he began to move the glass, tracing out the first letter of his name. So absorbed was he in his handiwork that he had no thought to spare for the consequences. Indeed, he was not even aware that his experiment was producing an effect in the atmosphere around him.

Soon the wisp of smoke grew a little thicker and a smell of scorching rubber was wafted across the room.

From his desk in the front row



Form III awoke to the possibilities of the situation

Venables sniffed the air and turned to Temple seated beside him.

"I say, can you smell something burning?" he asked.

"I should think I jolly well can. Smells like rubber to me. Burning bungee. Phew!" Temple swivelled round, seeking the source of the pungent aroma.

He soon found it!

"Hey, Jennings, what d'you think you're doing? Trying to suffocate the whole Form?"

Jennings looked up, surprised. "I'm only putting my name on my bit of bungee. Why, can you smell it over there?"

"I'll say we can. It's so chronic we can hardly breathe for the fumes."

"Don't worry. I've nearly finished. I've only got to do another . . ." Jennings broke off

in alarm as the wisp suddenly turned into a spiral of choking smoke. "Hey! Help! The whole bungee's alight!" he cried, making frantic jabs at the smouldering object.

In a matter of moments the situation was under control, but by that time the air around his desk was dense with acrid fumes, and even in the farthest corners of the room the pollution of the atmosphere was becoming more noticeable every second.

Trouble in the air

"It's all your jolly fault, Temple!" Jennings stormed angrily. "If you hadn't attracted my attention while I was watching it I should have seen what was happening."

"Well, I like the cheek of that!" Temple defended himself. "If it wasn't for me we should all be gasping for breath and passing out by now."

"You must be crazy, Jen," Venables snorted. "Goodness knows what Old Wilkie will say when . . ."

The door swung open and Mr. Wilkins, carrying a pile of books and stationery, marched heavily into the room.

He did not march far. After three steps he stopped dead in his tracks and sniffed the air like a well-trained bloodhound.

"I—I— Good heavens! There's something on fire in here!"

"It's quite all right, honestly, sir," Jennings hastened to assure him.

"It certainly isn't all right! I can smell it." Mr. Wilkins inhaled deeply to prove the truth of his observation. "Smouldering rubber, that's what it is."

"Yes, I know, sir, but it was an accident, you see. I was just putting my name on my rubber, sir."

"What! With a burning glass!"

"Yes, sir. It worked all right on Bromwich's ruler, sir, so I thought . . ."

Fuming with rage

"Doh! You silly little boy!" Mr. Wilkins' voice rose in a squawk of protest. He threw both his hands above his head and marked time as though taking part in a primitive tribal dance. "I never heard such fantastic tomfoolery! Making bonfires out of india rubbers! Filling the room with horrible fumes! Sending out dense clouds as thick as Red Indian smoke signals!"

It must be admitted that Mr. Wilkins' description of the conditions prevailing in Form III classroom was somewhat exaggerated. In point of fact, little now remained of Jennings' ill-fated

experiment but an unpleasant aroma. It was, however, enough to provide the rest of the class with an excuse for staging a pantomime of bogus suffering.

"Wow! Cool! Phew! It's terribly thick over here, sir!" Venables complained, fanning the air vigorously with an exercise book.

"Yes, sir. We've almost suffocated, sir," gasped Temple. "Can't we have some more windows open before we all get overcome and have to be carried out on stretchers, sir?"

As Form III awoke to the possibilities of the situation, a fusillade of coughing, choking, and spluttering broke out on all sides of the room. With his handkerchief masking the lower half of his face, Atkinson staggered from his desk and fanned the polluted air out on to the landing by swinging the door to and fro. Bromwich gave a passable imitation of a man collapsing from lack of oxygen, while Rumbelow fastened a paper clip over his nose and applied

artificial respiration to Martin-Jones.

"Silence! Stop this nonsense at once and get back to your places!" Mr. Wilkins ordered.

"But, sir, we can't breathe, sir," said Venables. "You said yourself that the whole room was . . ."

"Never mind what I said. Do as you're told and sit down in silence!"

Horrible threat

When order was restored, Mr. Wilkins said: "I shall keep the whole of this Form in for extra work after prep this evening . . ."

"Oh, sir!" came the chorus of dismay.

" . . . if I have any more trouble from you this lesson."

Form III breathed again, grateful for the reprieve. Old Wilkie wasn't such a bad stick really, they said to themselves.

"As for you, Jennings," the old stick went on. "I shall in any case set you a couple of hours'

Continued on page 10

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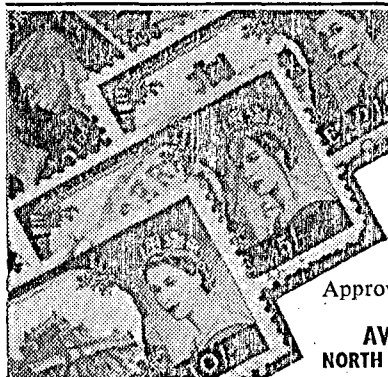
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LOOKING AT THE SKY

SCORPIUS AND THE VAST ANTARES

THE south-east sky continues to be of the greatest interest in the evening, its collection of bright heavenly bodies being fairly easy to discern, even through the prolonged twilight.

As the sky darkens, providing it is clear down to the horizon and there is no Moon in the vicinity, a distinctive group of seven bright stars may be readily perceived there.

These stars represent the body and claws of the ancient constellation of Scorpius, the Scorpion. Another similar area of seven bright stars, below the horizon, represents the tail, but this portion is now never seen from the latitude of Britain. Now Scorpion has the bright planet Saturn to add to its grandeur, as described in CN June 14.

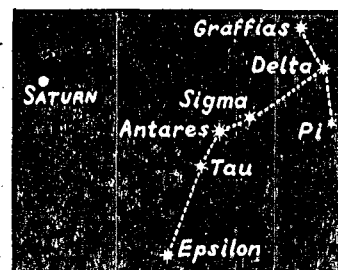
The brightest of the stars will be readily recognised from the star-map as the reddish Antares, known also popularly as the "heart of the Scorpion." Actually this is a giant sun, one of the biggest known in the entire heavens.

It has been found from Interferometer measurements that Antares is of colossal but varying size, like so many other of these giant spheres of whirling fire-mist and flaming gaseous elements. Its diameter varies between 389 million and 285 million miles.

At its greatest expansion,

Antares is about 450 times greater in diameter than our Sun; were it as near, it would blot out almost the whole of the sky at noonday. As it is, Antares is some 23 million times farther from us than our Sun.

Although so much greater than our Sun, this colossal sphere contains not more than about 30 times more material. Actually Antares is in a very early stage of its existence, which accounts for its



The chief stars of Scorpius visible from Britain

reddish glow as compared with the yellowish Arcturus or Betelgeuse, and those still hotter, which have a white surface, like Rigel or Spica Virginis.

Nevertheless, our Sun has a surface temperature which averages about 6000 degrees Centigrade, whereas that of Antares averages only about 3100 degrees. But so vast is the surface of this sun that altogether it radiates some 3400

times more light and heat than does our Sun.

At a still greater distance and about 28½ million times farther than our Sun is the wonderful solar-system of the star Graffias, also known as Beta-in-Scorpius. It is composed of at least four great suns, two of which are so immense that they radiate together about 1200 times more light and heat than our Sun.

These constitute the grand central pair of the solar system of Graffias and their centres are at an average distance apart of about 18 million miles. Their surfaces, therefore, can only be a few million miles apart. They revolve round their common centre of gravity in 6½ days. The smaller sun travels in a larger orbit round the other sun at an average rate of 125 miles a second. The larger sun travels in a smaller orbit at about 80 miles a second; thus they complete their revolutions in the same time.

At some distance from these great central suns is a small "planetary sun," radiating about twice the amount of light of our Sun; it is doubtless a colossal world evolving.

Much farther away is another so-called "companion" sun, which radiates about 170 times more light than our Sun.

G. F. M.

Grown-up daughter

During Princess Margaret's recent tour of Suffolk, she stopped at the village of Benhall to meet Mrs. Emily Aslett, a centenarian. The old lady was waiting on a seat in the village street with a white-haired companion. "I suppose," said the Princess, "that this is your sister?"

But it was Mrs. Aslett's 70-year-old daughter.

JENNINGS, AS USUAL

Continued from page 9

work to be done in detention on Saturday afternoon. Perhaps that will make you think twice before starting a poisonous conflagration another time."

Jennings felt aggrieved. "But it was an accident, sir, honestly," he protested. "Besides, I was only doing what you told me. You said I was to put my name on..."

"Don't argue with me, boy!" Mr. Wilkins thundered at the top of his powerful voice. "I've had just about enough nonsense from you, and if I have any more I'll—I'll... Well, there'd better not be any more nonsense, that's all!"

For some seconds he stood glaring at the unhappy occupant of the desk by the window. Then his anger faded and in more restrained tones he addressed the rest of the class. "And now, perhaps, we can proceed with the book inspection."

To be continued

C N Competition Corner

20 CASH PRIZES TO BE WON!

HERE is an opportunity to win some extra pocket money for your holidays! Each of the ten winners of this C N Competition will receive Ten Shillings, and there is a 5s. Postal Order each for the ten runners-up. Entry, as usual, is free, and open to all boys and girls under 17 living in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands.

All you have to do is discover the titles of five famous books and their authors, by grouping together the Christian names and Surnames given below. For example, DAVID and COPPERFIELD make one title; discover the author in the same way, and there's the first answer completed.

List the five title names neatly on a postcard, with the author's name beside each one. Add your full name, age, and address, ask a parent or guardian to sign the entry as your own unaided work, attach the competition token (marked CN token) from the foot of the back page of this issue, then post to:

C N Competition No. 3,
3 Pilgrim Street, London, E.C.4 (Comp.),

to arrive by Tuesday, July 8, the closing date.

Prizes of 10s. each will be awarded for the ten entries which are correct and the best written (or printed) according to age. The ten next best will be awarded 5s. Postal Orders. The Editor's decision is final!

CHARLES		PAN
TOM		SCOTT
CHARLOTTE		TWAIN
DAVID		BARRE
ROB		SAWYER
PETER		DICKENS
MARK		BRONTË
JANE		COPPERFIELD
J. H.		ROY
WALTER		EYRE

PUZZLE PARADE

GOLDEN WORDS

Can you find the missing words to complete the six names?

- GOLDEN Drake's ship.
Golden harbour at Istanbul.
Golden famous passenger train on British Railways.
Golden flowering plant in the garden.
Golden big British bird.
Golden Bridge at San Francisco.

ROYAL MUDDLE

Each of the following jumbled words contains the name of a queen of England, mixed with that of a king of England. Can you separate them?

1. Wmilarluidm. 2. Acnhanrlese.
3. Eedliwzaarbtdh. 4. Jmaamreys.
5. Gevoitrogrica.

HIDDEN CREATURES

Hidden in each of these sentences are the names of many creatures—animals, birds, fishes, insects. How many can you find?

ROBIN CARPENTER never shares his cricket bat with his brother Ambrose.

What puffing and panting just because you have to shake a couple of mats.

Are we to buy Mother a box of chocolates or some grapes?

Catherine lost her ring when pottering about in the brook.

I would rather be early and avoid the crowds.

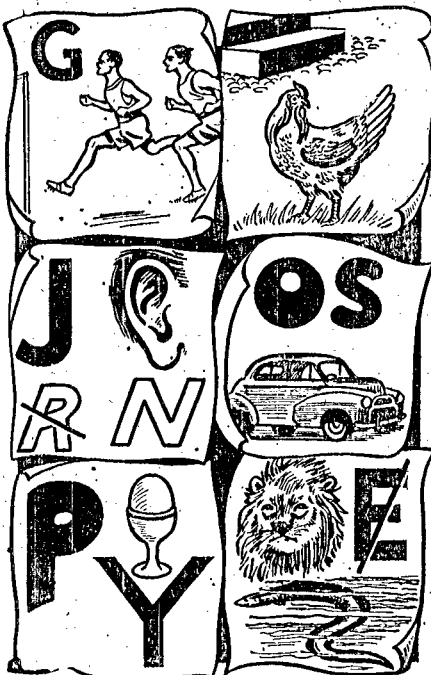
Martin will be a very fine musician.

WHAT AM I?

I OFTEN have a cover,
But I am not a bed;
And though I have a spine,
I have not got a head.
I have a lot of pages,
Yet I am not a king;
But in work and play, I am
A very useful thing.

CAN YOU FIND THESE CHRISTIAN NAMES?

EACH illustration is a clue to the Christian name of a boy or a girl. Perhaps your name is among the six suggested in these pictures.



PLAY THE GAME

What games are played by the following famous clubs?

WASPS. Airdrieonians. Hunslet.
I Zingari. Bishop Auckland.

WORD SQUARE

Two make a whole.
Slightly open.
Crippled.
To set at liberty.

JUST A FEW WORDS

HERE is an entertaining way to increase your knowledge of words. Each numbered sentence below is followed by three answers or comments you might make; but, in each case, only one is correct and shows that you have understood the meaning of the word in *italics*. To answer five or six correctly is very good.

(Answers are given below)

- His beliefs have been *jettisoned*.
A—Built up strongly.
B—Thrown overboard.
C—Publicly attacked.
- You are very *pedantic*.
A—Too scholarly.
B—Always roaming around.
C—Looking on the black side.
- He is full of *sagacity*.
A—Wisdom.
B—Weariness.
C—Cheerfulness.
- We entered the *adjacent* building.
A—Close at hand.
B—Shaky with age.
C—Towering above the rest.
- These ceremonies are *sacriligious*.
A—Religious rites.
B—Costly offerings.
C—Unholy wickedness.
- We live in a *cul-de-sac*.
A—Age of progress.
B—Busy thoroughfare.
C—Blind-alley.

JUST A FEW WORDS

- B. To jettison is to throw overboard; to abandon; to reject. (From Latin *jacere*, to cast.)
- A. Pedantic means schoolmasterly; scholarly in a too formal way. (From Italian *pedante*.)
- A. Sagacity is wisdom; keenness in perception or thought. (From Latin *sagax*.)
- A. Adjacent means lying near to; adjoining; bordering. (From Latin *ad*, to, and *jacens*, lying.)
- C. Sacriligious means violating or stealing anything holy. (From Latin *sacer*, sacred, and *legere*, to gather.)
- C. A cul-de-sac is a street closed at one end; a blind-alley. (From French *cul*, bottom, *de*, of, and *sac*, sack.)

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

Golden words. Hind, Horn, Arrow, Rod, Eagle, Gate.
Royal Muddle. Maud and William; Anne and Charles; Elizabeth and Edward; Mary and James; Victoria and George.
Hidden Creatures. Robin, carp, tern, hare, cricket, bat, ram, puffin, ant, hake, hen, ewe, moth, ox, ape, cat, herring, otter, rook, rat, bee, crow, martin, beaver, emu.
What am I? A book.
Can you find these Christian names? Grace, Stephen, Jean, Oscar, Peggy, Lionel.
Play the Game. Rugby, professional soccer, rugby League, cricket, amateur soccer.
Word square.
H A L F
A J A R
L A M E
F R E E

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER
PEER MOSS
I RED AWE
PEAS TRIO
E JPARNE
E FEELING
PI CEDE U
UNIT EELS
MAR ANDAE
PLEA TJAR

BILLY CLEANS THE CAR

AT last the great day had arrived! Billy's Daddy was bringing the new car home.

What excitement there was when he finally drove up, to the front of the house. Billy rushed out to admire it, and then sat in the seats and got Daddy to show him what the various knobs and buttons were for.

Of course, he had to have a ride as well, so Daddy took him down to the shops and back.

"We'll go for another ride after lunch," he said.

"Shouldn't we polish it first?" asked Billy.

Daddy laughed. "Well, I think it looks spotless as it is, but I'll get some polish this afternoon."

At that moment he saw a neighbour coming along the road, and, wanting a word him, crossed the road and went into his house.

Billy stayed to admire the car a little longer. Then he had one

of his bright ideas. He remembered reading that a car must be washed before it is polished; so he dashed into the house, re-appearing a moment later with the hose.

He gave the car a good soaking before suddenly noticing that one of its windows was open! Billy gave a gasp and dashed indoors to turn off the water and get some rags to mop up.

He was still mopping up when Daddy returned a little later.

"What on earth are you doing in the car?" he exclaimed.

Billy gave a pale smile and explained what had happened.

Daddy peered inside. "Well, I've often told you that water never hurt anyone; it seems it doesn't hurt the car either. Come on in to lunch. I'll get some polish later and you can rub away as much as you like. I can see our car is going to be the cleanest in the district."

LUCKY DIP

MODERN JACK AND JILL

Here is a far different way of saying that old nursery rhyme, Jack and Jill.

'Twas not on Alpine snow or ice,
But honest English ground;
Excelsior! was their device;
But sad the fate they found.
They did not climb for love or fame,
But followed Duty's call;
They were together in their aim,
But parted in their fall.

OTHER WORLDS

IN the evening Jupiter is in the south-west, and Saturn is in



the south-east. In the morning Venus is low in the east, and Mars is in the south-east. The picture shows the Moon as it may be seen at nine o'clock this Wednesday evening.

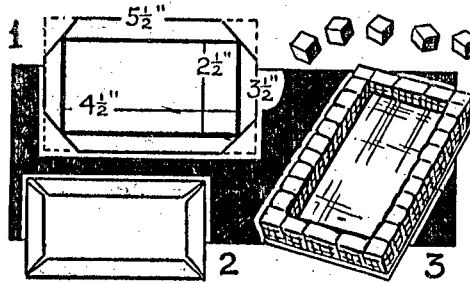
MAKE IT YOURSELF

FOR this easily-made and attractive ashtray you need a piece of glass, 4½ inches by 2½ inches; a coloured card, 5½ inches by 3½ inches; 24 half-inch square wooden beads; and, of course, glue.

Cut the corners of the card as seen in Diagram 1, then place the

glass in the centre and glue the card margins over onto it (Fig. 2). Space the beads on the four sides to form a tray, as in Fig. 3, keeping the holes in the beads to the inside.

The wooden beads may vary a little in size. If they are too large they can be rubbed down with emery paper; but if too small to fill the sides, put thin pieces of card between them until all ends are square. When everything is ready, glue the pieces in position and, finally, give the beads a coat of varnish.



JUGGLING WITH FIGURES

HERE is a way of taking 45 from 45 and still having 45 left.
9+8+7+6+5+4+3+2+1=45
1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9=45
8+6+4+1+9+7+5+3+2=45

MY FRIEND CYRIL

I KNOW a squirrel,
I call him Cyril.
He lives in a tree,
And doesn't know me.
I spoke to him once, but I don't think he heard,
For he scuttled away without saying a word.
I watch for him now every afternoon;
I hope that he'll know me one day very soon.

GLOBETROTTER

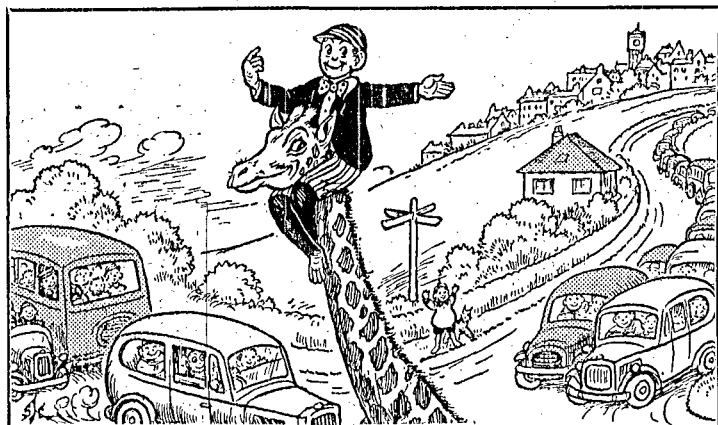
TONIGHT I spent two busy hours,
Travelling all over the world.
I started in the Argentine,
And then off to Russia was whirled.
I soon arrived in Luxemburg—
I got there by way of Peru.
I landed in Australia,
And met a kangaroo.

I didn't travel in a jet,
Nor take a rocket flight.
My transport was the postage stamps
I stuck in my album tonight.

HOWLER

Cleopatra invented the needle.

JACKO WAVES A HELPING HAND



Traffic at the cross-roads was unusually heavy, and Constable Monkeyman was so overworked that he could barely control the buses, cars, and coaches as they swished past him. Jacko had been looking on, and felt sorry for the poor policeman as he got hotter and redder from his exertions. Then he had one of his ideas! He went off, to return a few minutes later—on a giraffe! "The Zoo keeper let me borrow him," he explained to Constable Monkeyman as traffic and policeman became even more confused as the strange "vehicle" reached the cross-roads. "So that I can help you with the traffic," he went on. From his high perch Jacko was able to direct the traffic to the satisfaction of everyone—particularly Constable Monkeyman. As he afterwards said, "Never before had I found any of Jacko's ideas prove really helpful."

WALKING CHAMPION WHO DISLIKES WALKING

FEW athletes combine walking and running. But Betty Franklin does, and very successfully, too. But, as she told a C.N. Sports correspondent after winning the W.A.A.A. one-mile walk recently, she dislikes walking and only competes in such events because it helps her running.

A former National Junior Walking Champion, this 20-year-old Birmingham girl has many fine running performances to her credit. She finished second to the great Diane Leather in last year's Midland W.A.A.A. half-mile championship, and finished third in this year's Midland cross-country event.

ANOTHER young lady who is striding to the top is 19-year-old Marianne Dew, who ran the fastest furlong in Britain this year in winning her heat of the National 220 yards.

Yet Marianne, who lives at Balham, South London, had been competing in top-class athletics for only a few weeks. A former London schools' champion, she lost interest in running when she started work. However, a visit to Tooting Bec track to watch Jean Scrivens, a former prefect at her school, reawakened her interest

and she rejoined the Selsonia club.

By coincidence, she knocked half a second off the Southern Counties record recently—a time set by Jean Scrivens herself in 1955.

THE big athletics meeting this weekend is at Chiswick, where the Kinnaird Trophy events will be staged. This year's meeting is of particular importance, for it will be regarded as the Empire Games trials. In addition to the usual events, the A.A.A. 6-miles championship will be run.

The annual Windsor to Chiswick Marathon will also be run on Saturday, but this time it will be staged in conjunction with the A.A.A. and Southern championships for the distance. The "3-in-1" Marathon is necessary, in view of the forthcoming Empire Games and European Championships, which will limit the fixtures in this country during the next few weeks.

THE English Native record for the 100 yards sprint, set up in 1914 by Willie Applegarth, was clipped by one-fifth of a second recently by 18-year-old Peter Radford at Wolverhampton.

Cricket in the evening

FOR their match against Cambridge University at Stroud next week, Gloucestershire C.C. are carrying on with their experiment with late cricket. In this game, and also in their matches against Hampshire and Northamptonshire, play will start at 1.30 and finish at 8.20.

The idea was first tried out by various counties two years ago but was not very successful. Gloucestershire, however, feel that the failure to attract evening spectators at reduced prices was due to bad weather.

Last year Gloucestershire tried one late-start game, and on two evenings attracted 2700 people. Admission after 4.30 will be 1s. 6d. for adults, and 6d. for boys and girls.

RAMAN SUBBA ROW's 300 for Northamptonshire was the highest score ever made for that county.

The only Englishmen to reach 300 in this country since the war are Jack Robertson of Middlesex (331 not out against Worcestershire in 1949), and Harold Gimblett of Somerset (310 against Sussex in 1948).

World's toughest cycle race

THE Tour de France, the world's longest and toughest cycle race, starts on Thursday at Brussels. From then until July 19, more than a hundred cyclists from all over Europe will cover nearly 3000 miles over a course that includes busy roads, mountain tracks, steep climbs, hair-raising descents.

No Englishman has ever won this race, but Brian Robinson of Huddersfield will be competing this year for the fourth time, and hoping to do better than finish 14th as he did in 1956. Last year injury forced him to retire midway through the race.

For this year's race, Brian has teamed up with the experienced Irishman, Seamus Elliott, and Richard Durlacher, the 26-year-old Austrian, who recently won the 1300 mile Tour of Britain.

SPORTING GALLERY

DICK RICHARDSON

In their search for a partner for Peter Richardson to open the England innings, the selectors might act profitably by choosing Peter's younger brother.

Derek Richardson—known as Dick—joined Peter in Test cricket last season, batting lower down in the innings, as he does for Worcestershire. Like his brother, he is not awed by the big occasion.



Dick Richardson is a hearty hitter and at 23 is still only on the threshold of his career.

Born at Hereford, member of a farming family and educated at the Cathedral School, he had already played League cricket for Stourbridge when he first appeared for Worcestershire in 1952. His ability to hold catches is as impressive as his batting.

GAMES SCRAPBOOK

WALES, the smallest country ever to stage the Empire Games, will be host to the greatest number of athletes and officials ever to take part—1500 from 37 countries.

So many countries have the National Anthem of God Save the Queen, that they have been asked to name a victory anthem to be played when one of their representatives mounts the winner's rostrum. Many have chosen a national song or traditional air. England's victory anthem will be Land of Hope and Glory; Australians will be greeted with Advance Australia Fair; and South Africans with their National Anthem Die Stem vir Suid Afrika.

ALL members of the Royal Australian Air Force contributed a shilling to enable Flying Officer Terence Gosper to compete in the Games. He will represent Australia in the 440 yards.

THE Empire Games Village, which will house the 1500 competitors and officials, will be in a self-contained section of the R.A.F. station at St. Athan, 17 miles from Cardiff. Normally used for the housing of Boy Entrants to the R.A.F., the village has its own swimming pool and running track.

A MESSAGE from the Queen to Prince Philip, who will officially open the Games on July 18, will be taken in a silver baton from Buckingham Palace to Cardiff Arms Park by relay runners, each covering about two miles. The route goes through Oxford, Birmingham, and Newcastle to Llangollen, official point of entry to the Principality. From there the baton will be taken right round Wales by Welsh athletes.

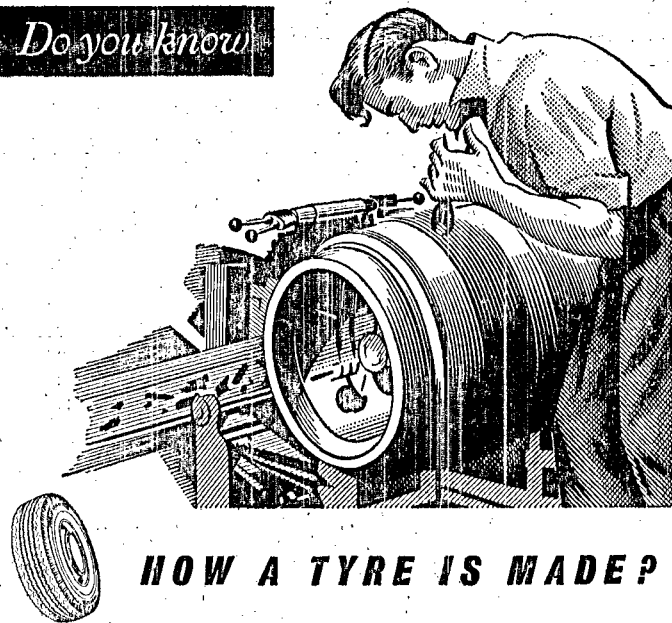
The name of the athlete who will carry the baton into the main stadium is being kept secret until the last moment.

Training for the Games

Two of the Nigerian Empire and Commonwealth Games team, S. Oladapo (left) and E. Adeleye, limber up on the track at the Central Council of Physical Recreation centre at Lilleshall, Shropshire.



Do you know?



HOW A TYRE IS MADE?

This is not just a question of putting rubber into a mould. There is much more to it than that. Bales of rubber—the raw material—have first to be made soft and workable. Then the rubber is mixed or compounded correctly to suit parts of the tyre such as the tread, sidewall and inner lining. Also needed are layers of rubberised fabric which go to make the carcass of the tyre; and the beadwires, which clamp it firmly to the rim.

All these have skilfully to be built together on a collapsible drum. This smooth, "patternless" shape is then taken off the drum, put into a mould and subjected to 200 lbs. pressure at 300° fahrenheit, after which it comes out a "full-blown" tyre, with the intricate tread pattern impressed on the outside.

These are only the briefest details of the process. But there is no doubt that nearly 70 years' experience of tyre-making has made the Dunlop tyre one of the most scientifically-constructed tyres in the world and, therefore, one of the safest and most durable.

Think of tyres and you think of **DUNLOP**

SPORTS QUIZ

1. How often are new balls provided in the Wimbledon Championships?
2. In which country is hurling chiefly played?
3. Which brothers played for Ireland at both rugby and soccer?
4. How many golf courses are there in Russia?
5. Who was soccer's biggest goalkeeper?
6. What are the names of the two Russian tennis players now in England?

1. After the first seven games and then every nine games. 2. Ireland. 3. Kevin and Michael O'Driscoll. 4. None. 5. William Foulke, who played for Sheffield United and Chelsea at the beginning of the century. He was six feet four and weighed over 21 stone. 6. Anna Dimitrieva and Andrei Potanin.

CN token